degree than in the Ukraine or in Poland. As against 14,037 Jewish factory workmen, there were 33,650 Jewish artisans, or, adding 6958 journeymen and apprentices, 40,608. Of the 151,524 Jews gainfully occupied in White Russia, there were, according to the census of 1929—

Factory workmen	8-0 per cent.
Artisans and their journeymen . .	26-7 „

Still, in connexion with the Five Years Plan, the number of Jewish workmen in the factories has grown considerably, and the Russian Government endeavours to promote this development by sending young Jews from agricultural districts of the Ukraine and White Russia to factory schools in the industrial centres of Central and Southern Russia, and to the railway works.

(d) *Roumania*

In 1913, according to the official Roumanian census, in a total of 308,320 persons engaged in handicrafts and industry, there were 37,514 Jews forming 12-2 per cent, while among those working on own account they formed even 14-2 per cent, though their proportion in the total population amounted, in 1899, to only 4-5 per cent. That these were mainly artisans and not factory workmen can be concluded from the fact that the average of workmen to each work-place was only 2-2. Among the various branches the

percentage of Jews among those occupied in the trade was greatest in the garment trade (21-4), in printing works (15-1), textile works (14-5), and the leather, fur, and hide industries (13*2); smallest in potteries and glass works (3*7), the building trade (6-3), wood-work (6-8), and in the metal trade (7). In many single branches the Jews formed even the majority of those engaged, *e.g.* among the plumbers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, ntilliners, braid-makers and trunk-makers, etc.

Since the War a strong non-Jewish competition has grown